

BURUNDI

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS HUMANITARIAN NEEDS REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2020

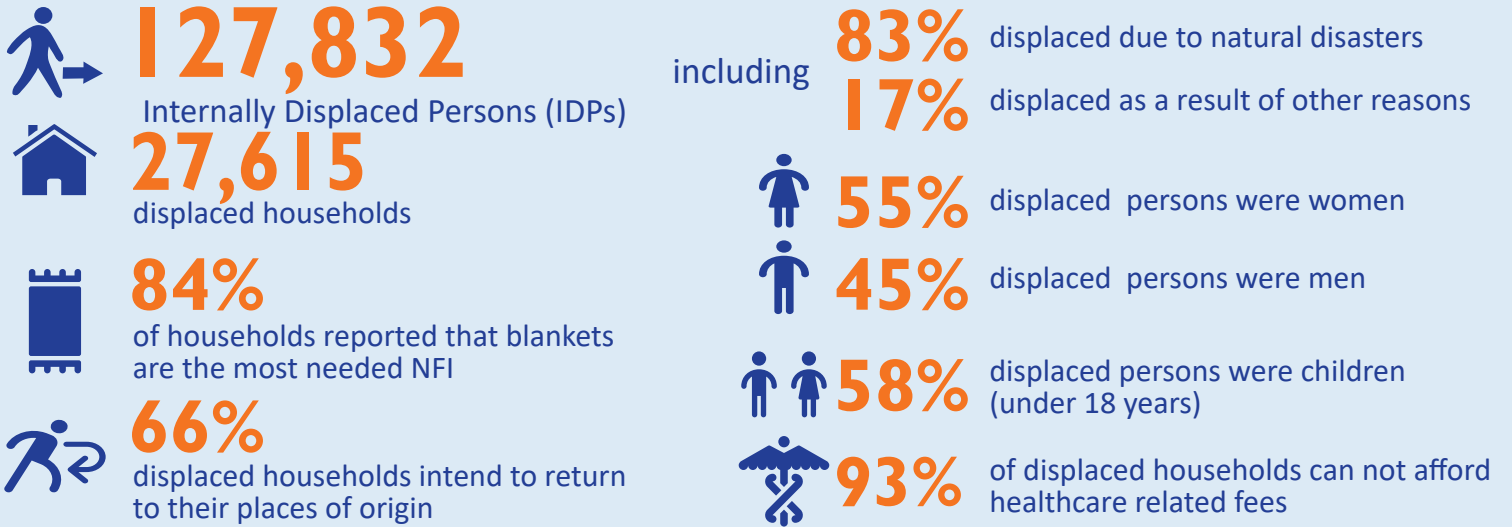


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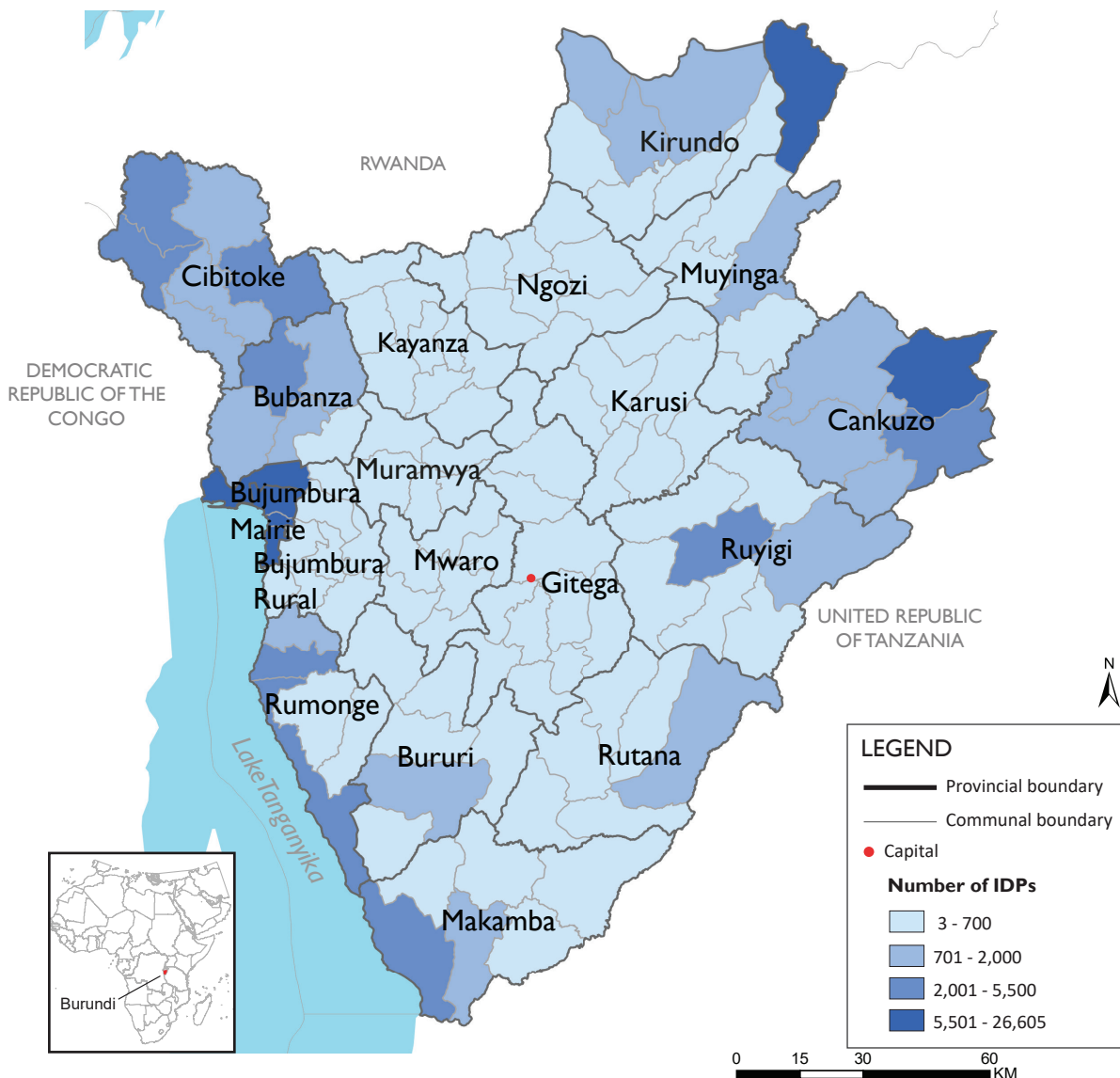


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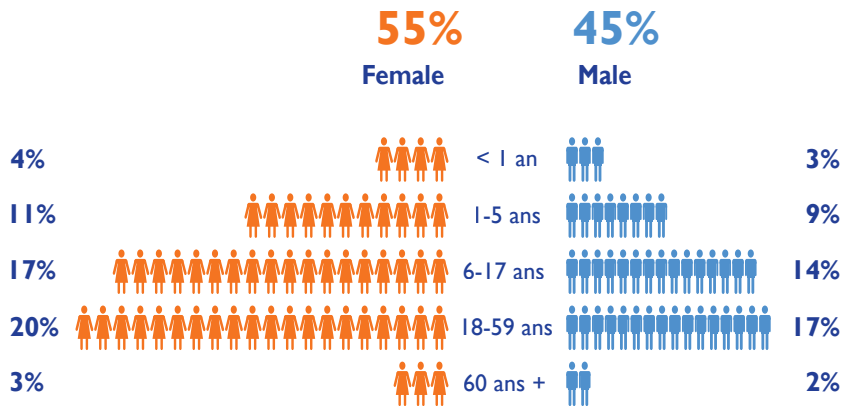
Map 1: Presence of IDPs per commune



These data were collected from 5 to 30 September 2020 in all communes of the country
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 Source: IOM, IGEBU

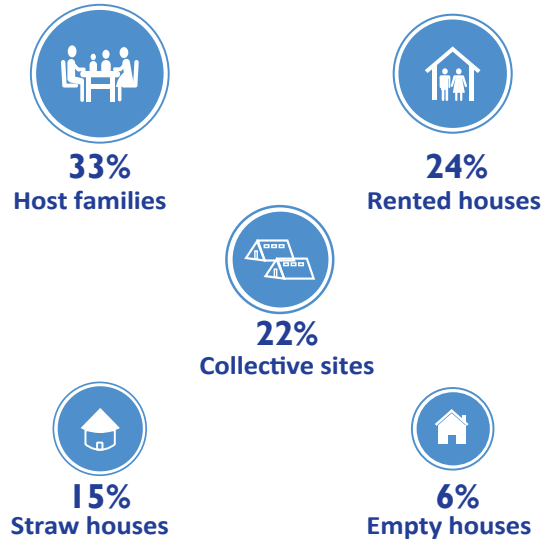
DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE IDP POPULATION

Graph 1: Demographics of the IDP population



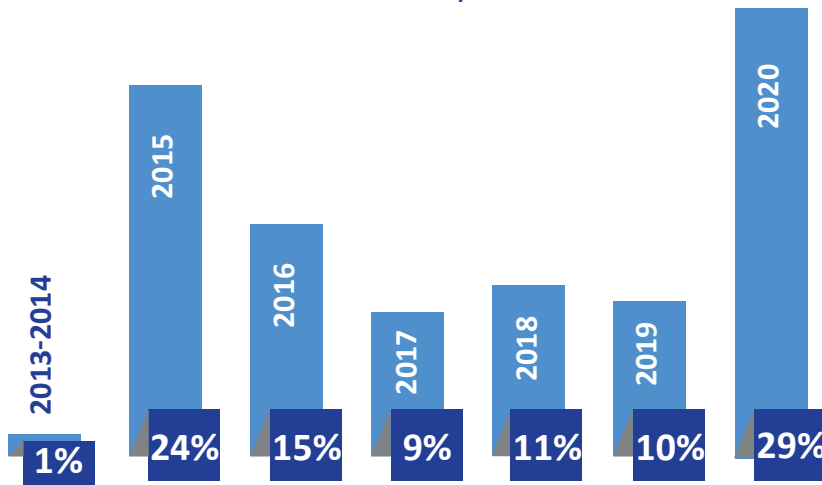
ACCOMMODATION TYPES

Graph 2: Accommodation types by percentage of IDPs



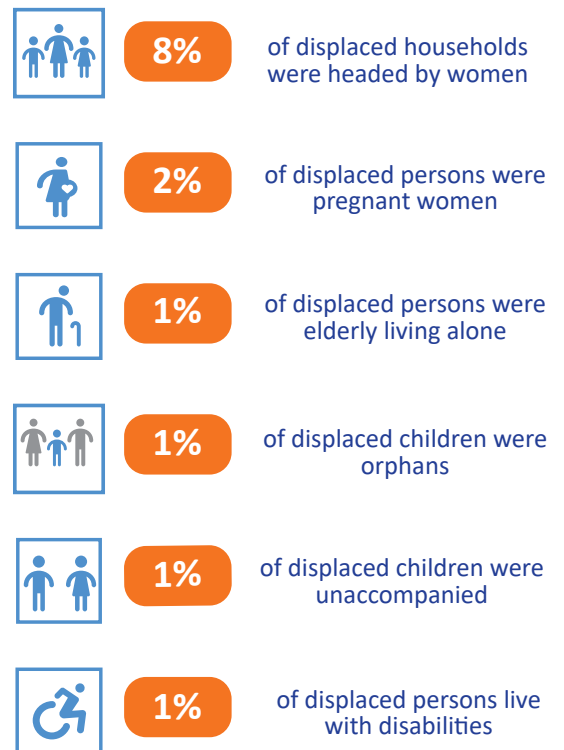
YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Graph 3: Percentage of currently displaced IDPs by year of initial displacement



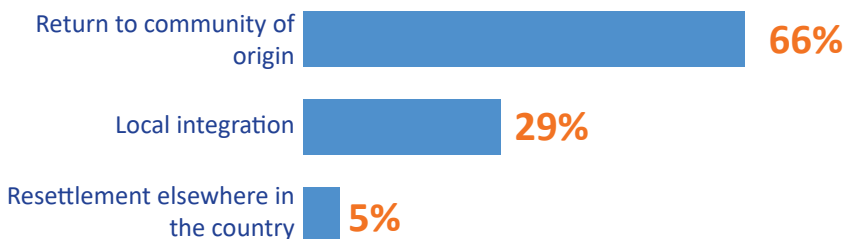
VULNERABILITIES

Graph 5: Percentage distribution of types of vulnerabilities reported by IDPs

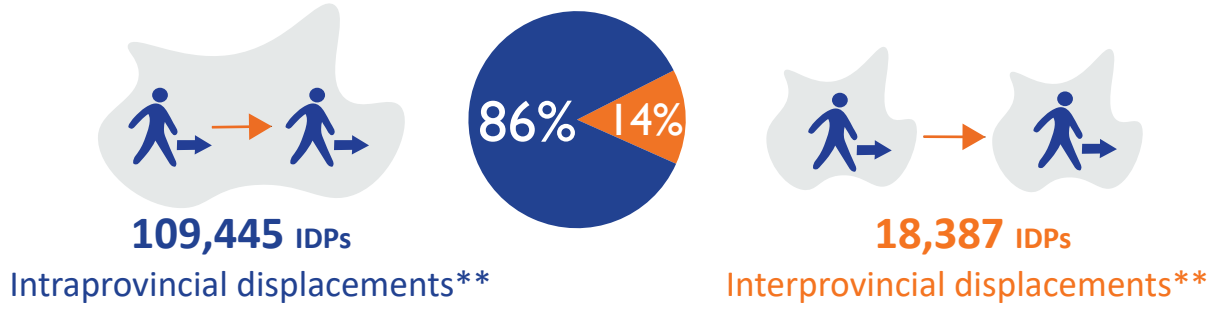


RETURN INTENTIONS OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

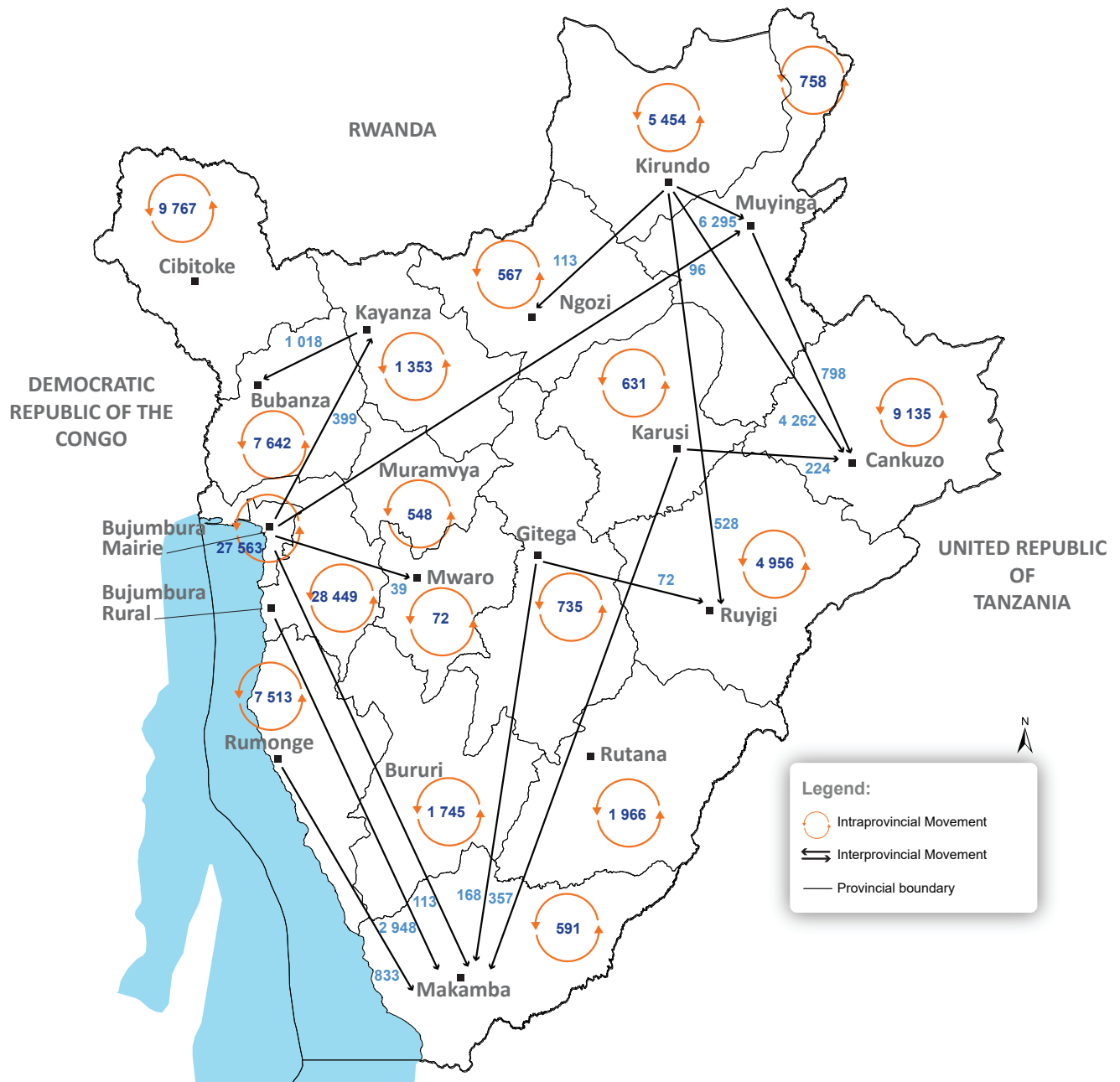
Graph 4: Percentage of displaced households by intention of return



MOVEMENTS OF DISPLACED PERSONS*



Map 2: Movements of displaced persons



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* Movements of less than 40 persons were not represented on this map.
 ** Intraprovincial displacements are displacements that occur within the province of origin.
 Interprovincial displacements are displacements that occur outside the province of origin.

IDP DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

Graph 6: Change in number of IDPs by reason for decrease or increase from August to September 2020

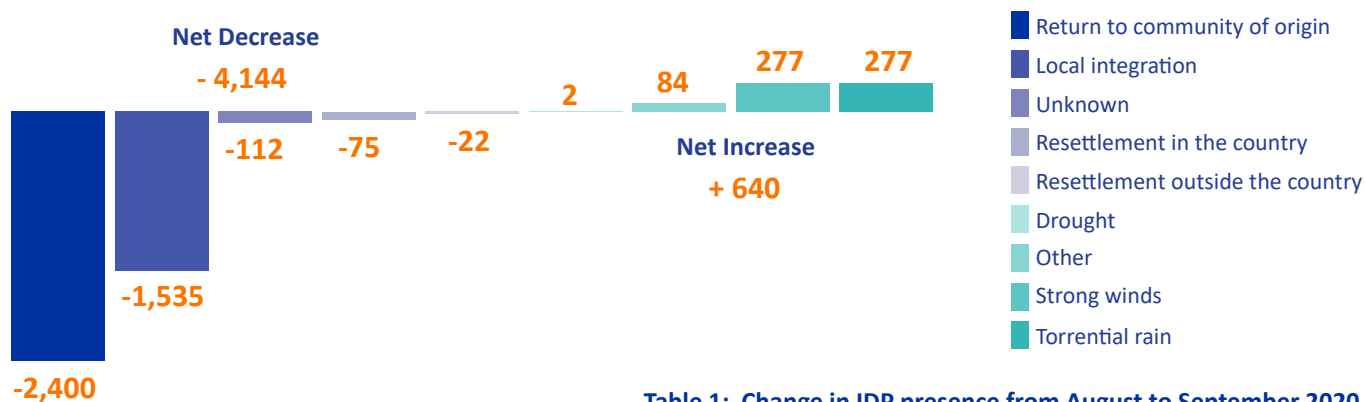


Table 1: Change in IDP presence from August to September 2020, by province

Between the months of August and September, an overall decrease of 3 per cent (3,504 IDPs) in the number of internal displaced persons was recorded. This decrease were mainly due to the permanent return of IDPs in their communities of origin, as well as local integration.

The province of Cibitoke recorded the largest decrease with 44 per cent (1,557 IDPs) of the overall monthly decrease in IDPs. A number of IDPs in the communes of Rugombo, Buganda and Bukinanyana, took advantage of the dry season to rebuild their destroyed homes and returned in their communities of origin.

Another decrease was reported in the province of Bubanza mainly in the communes of Bubanza, Musigati and Rugazi where 449 IDPs returned to their places of origin after the rehabilitation of their houses.

In the province of Bujumbura Rural, a decrease of 332 IDPs was reported after the return of some IDP families to their community of origin. Some families in the commune of Mugongomanga received a support from the Solidarity NGO to rehabilitate their houses and returned to their place of origin.

Despite the decreases reported in other provinces, the province of Cankuzo identified 182 persons newly displaced by torrential rains and strong winds occurred on the 31st of August in the communes of Kigamba and Mishiha.

Province	August 2020	September 2020	Difference	Trend
Bubanza	9,116	8,667	-449	↓
Bujumbura Mairie	27,682	27,563	-119	↓
Bujumbura Rural	28,791	28,459	-332	↓
Bururi	1,865	1,745	-120	↓
Cankuzo	14,237	14,419	182	↑
Cibitoke	11,324	9,767	-1,557	↓
Gitega	885	742	-143	↓
Karusi	637	631	-6	↓
Kayanza	1,754	1,779	25	↑
Kirundo	5,361	5,454	93	↑
Makamba	5,190	5,010	-180	↓
Muramvya	602	548	-54	↓
Muyinga	7,314	7,160	-154	↓
Mwaro	169	135	-34	↓
Ngozi	693	695	2	↑
Rumonge	7,701	7,513	-188	↓
Rutana	2,212	1,966	-246	↓
Ruyigi	5,803	5,579	-224	↓
Total	131,336	127,832	-3,504	↓

HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

EDUCATION

67% of households reported the lack of school materials.

Among the 24,783 displaced school-age children (aged 6 to 17), 77 per cent attended school. The lack of school materials was the main reason reported by households as it prevented children from going to school. Households in the provinces of Bururi, Gitega, Kayanza, Ngozi et Mwaro were the most affected by this lack of school materials. For some IDP households (13%), lack of food was also a reason preventing children from going to school.

Graph 7: Percentage of households reporting the lack of school materials, by province

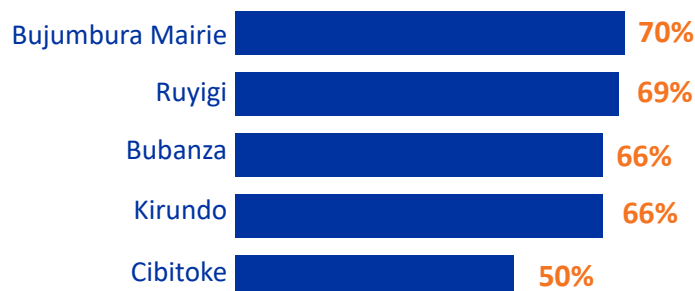


WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

32% of households have non-functional latrines.

Bujumbura Mairie, Ruyigi, Bubanza and Makamba are provinces with large majority (more than 60%) of displaced households without functional latrines. Due to their high degree of vulnerability, IDPs spend most of their income on food at the expense of building latrines.

Graph 8: Percentage of households reporting the lack of functional latrines, by province

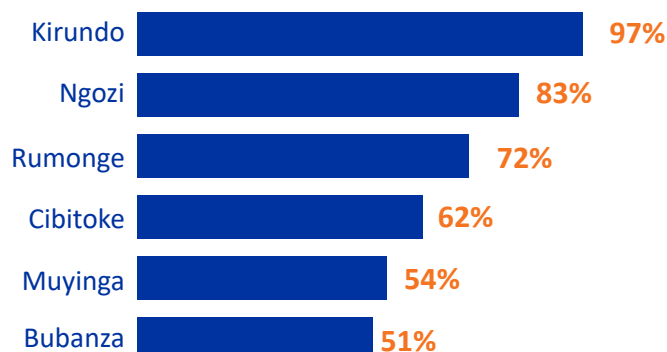


NUTRITION

41% of households had access to only one meal per day.

Most IDP households (more than 70%) in Kirundo, Ngozi and Rumonge provinces reported that they only ate one meal per day. The province of Kirundo was the most affected due to the vulnerability of IDP households. The province of Cibitoke (62%) was also affected and the reason would be the natural disasters which have destroyed crops during the rainy seasons.

Graph 9: Percentage of households reporting access to one meal per day, by province



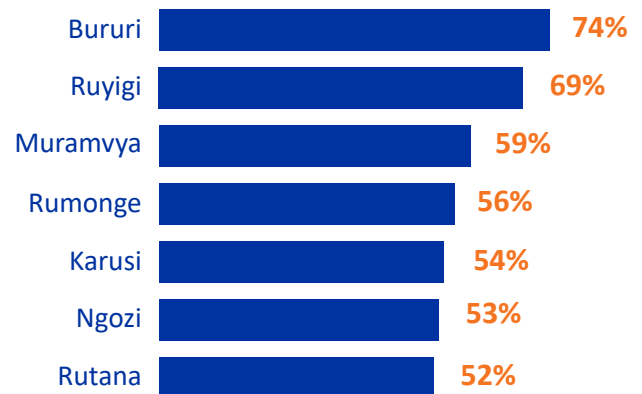
HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

HEALTH

37% of households did not have access to a pharmacy.

The most common health problems reported by surveyed households were malaria (91%), flu (68%) and amoeba (57%). The majority of households in Bururi, Ruyigi, Muramvya, and Rumonge provinces reported that they did not have access to pharmacies. These were available in cities or provincial capitals while the majority of IDPs lived in the countryside.

Graph 10: Percentage of households do not have access to pharmacies, by province

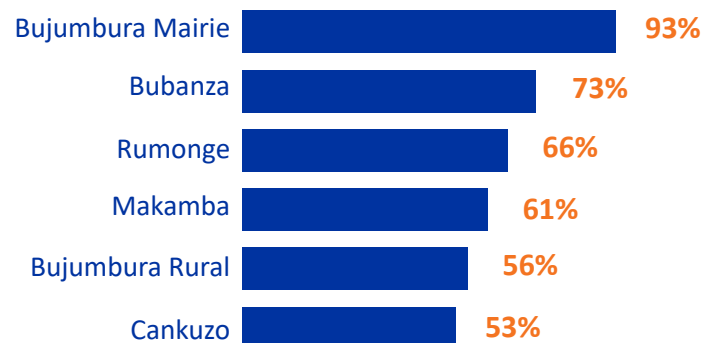


LIVELIHOODS

56% of households did not have access to arable land.

According to the surveyed households, the main occupations of IDPs were daily work (50%) and agriculture (43%). The vast majority of IDP households in Bujumbura Mairie, Bubanza, Rumonge and Makamba provinces did not have access to arable land. The particularity of Bujumbura Mairie is the unavailability of cultivable land in general, and in the other provinces, the high population density could explain the lack of arable land.

Graph 11: Percentage of households do not have access to arable land, by province

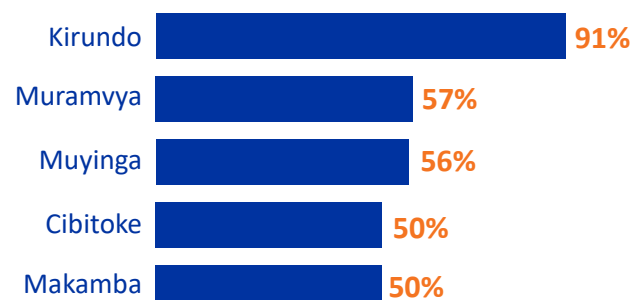


NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

41% of households reported small hosting capacity as a shelter issue.

The majority of households in Kirundo, Muramvya, Cibitoke, and Makamba provinces reported small hosting capacity as a shelter issue considering that IDPs and host families shared the same roof. Another major shelter issue was weather protection reported by 39 per cent of displaced households.

Graph 12: Percentage of households reporting small hosting capacity as a shelter issue, by province



HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW



NFI (NON-FOOD ITEMS) NEEDS

The table below shows the different provinces according to the percentages of displaced households that reported the most needed non-food items.

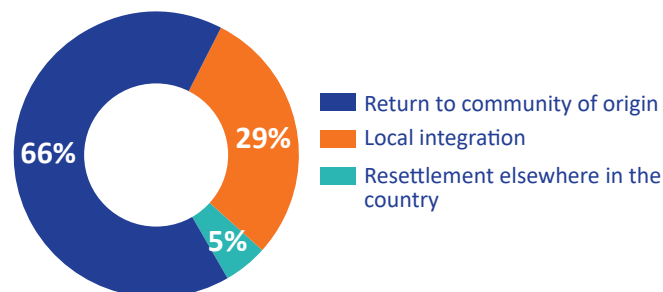
Table 2: Overview of IDP household Non-Food Item needs, by province

Province	Blankets	Kitchen utensils	Soap	Buckets	Mats	Mosquito nets	Feminine hygiene
Bubanza	92%	76%	66%	44%	4%	30%	4%
Bujumbura Mairie	83%	67%	63%	40%	20%	87%	47%
Bujumbura Rural	89%	95%	96%	96%	38%	12%	1%
Bururi	61%	74%	74%	43%	33%	48%	26%
Cankuzo	98%	94%	92%	88%	76%	16%	50%
Cibitoke	98%	48%	48%	37%	33%	22%	32%
Gitega	71%	70%	48%	45%	17%	15%	40%
Karusi	76%	26%	66%	50%	34%	26%	28%
Kayanza	92%	99%	94%	82%	14%	0%	14%
Kirundo	90%	96%	80%	71%	14%	30%	56%
Makamba	85%	95%	63%	73%	45%	47%	58%
Muramvya	75%	66%	75%	16%	25%	14%	2%
Muyinga	91%	79%	63%	69%	30%	0%	9%
Mwaro	51%	49%	33%	36%	0%	11%	15%
Ngozi	81%	50%	57%	51%	42%	30%	10%
Rumonge	80%	82%	52%	50%	28%	18%	2%
Rutana	82%	85%	32%	48%	10%	32%	12%
Ruyigi	99%	86%	61%	54%	37%	53%	4%

RETURN INTENTIONS OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

Most of displaced households (66%) reported an intention to return to their places of origin. In the provinces of Cibitoke (9,767 IDPs), Rutana (1,966 IDPs), Gitega (742 IDPs), Ngozi (695 IDPs) Karusi (631 IDPs) and Muramvya (548 IDPs) at least 80 per cent of displaced households had the intention of returning to their places of origin. The majority of the displaced households in these provinces had moved due to natural disasters which had caused several damages (destruction of houses and infrastructure). Most of the displaced households wanted to return to their places of origin, but the return conditions have remained unfavorable.

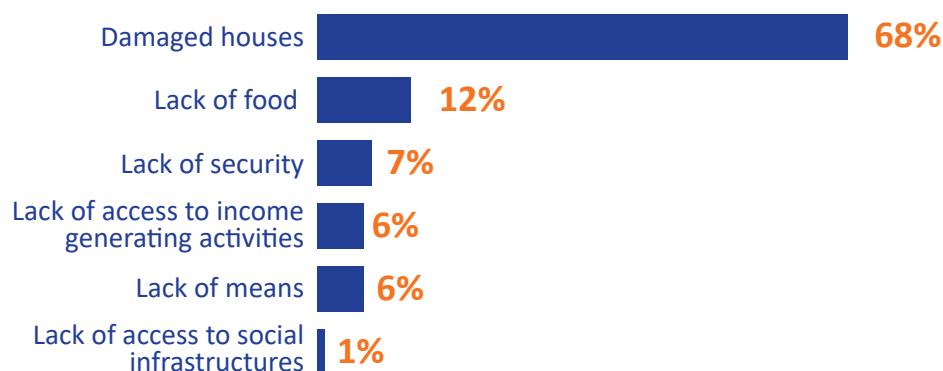
Graph 13: Percentage of displaced households by return intentions



About 29 per cent of households reported their intentions to integrate locally. The vast majority of households in Cankuzo province (80%) preferred to integrate locally due to the availability of land for construction of houses as well as agricultural labor jobs. In Makamba province, more than half of displaced households (57%) preferred local integration, taking into account the presence of employment opportunities due to presence of agricultural labor in the communes bordering with the United Republic of Tanzania and the availability of land for house construction. The majority of displaced people (88%) in Makamba province came from other provinces (Bujumbura Rural, Rumonge, Karusi, Gitega and Bujumbura Mairie). For the province of Cankuzo, 37 per cent of IDPs came from the provinces of Kirundo, Muyinga and Karusi.

REASONS PREVENTING THE RETURN OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

Graph 14: Percentage of displaced households by reason preventing the return of IDPs



The majority of internal displacement (83%) was due to natural disasters. The destruction of houses by torrential rains and strong winds was one of the causes of internal displacement in several provinces of the country and also one of the reasons for preventing the return of 68 per cent of displaced households to their damaged homes. Surveyed households in the provinces of Rumonge (100%), Muramvya (97%), Karusi (92%), Gitega (90%), Bujumbura Rural (89%) and Rutana (85%) reported damaged houses as the reason for not returning home. In addition, lack of financial resources was an impediment for these displaced households who are not able to rebuild their destroyed homes.

The majority of households in Kirundo province (63%) reported food scarcity as the reason for not returning to their community of origin. This lack of food was due to prolonged drought in this province. These households preferred to stay in their areas of displacement where the food was available. Displaced households in the provinces of Cankuzo (22%), Muyinga (15%) and Ngozi (15%) reported the same reason for displacement (lack of food), as a significant number of IDPs in these provinces were displaced from Kirundo.

DTM METHODOLOGY

The IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a comprehensive system to analyze and disseminate information to better understand the movements and needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Burundi. Volunteers from the Burundian Red Cross (BRC) consult with key informants to identify displacement trends and needs in their communities. Key informants can be community leaders, local government authorities and religious leaders.

Enumerators complete three types of assessments:

The commune level assessment provides information on displacement trends in all communes in Burundi (119 communes). This assessment provides information on displacement periods, provinces of origin and new displacements phenomena.

The colline level assessment provides information regarding humanitarian needs in the top five displacement areas (collines*) hosting the highest numbers of displaced persons per commune.** This assessment provides information on demographics, vulnerabilities and sectoral needs.

The household level assessment provides information regarding humanitarian needs in two newly displaced households in surveyed collines.***

Data presented in this report were collected from 5 to 30 September 2020.

*Collines are the smallest administrative entities in Burundi.

** While colline assessments are conducted in the five collines hosting the highest numbers of displaced persons in each commune. Nineteen communes in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Gitega, Karusi, Muramvya and Mwaro have 41 collines that do not host IDPs. Assessments from 554 collines are used in the analysis of this report.

*** All 554 collines host two newly displaced households. Assessments from 1,108 households are used in the analysis of this report.

All DTM Burundi reports and information products are available on
<https://displacement.iom.int/burundi/>

